

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

No. 11 of 1890.

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNA,**

**Received up to 17th March 1890.**

~~~~~  
**POLITICAL.**

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th March, states that Mr. Bradlaugh declared in his Bombay speech that perhaps the ministry would forestall him and itself introduce a Bill for the reform of the Indian Councils. His surmise was well-founded. A Bill has been introduced by Lord Cross. Faulty though the Bill be, yet it cannot but be considered a great triumph for the National Congress. Evidently his lordship would never have thought of reforming the Indian Councils but for the persistent Congress agitation for the last five years. There is every reason to hope that the natives will before long obtain those important privileges which were secured by Englishmen with great difficulty. If Lord Cross' Bill were passed in its present form, the natives would be justified in saying that they asked for bread but were given a stone, as has been remarked by Mr. Hume. His lordship has fixed the minimum number of Additional Members of the Supreme Legislative Council at 10, and the maximum number at 16; and the minimum and maximum numbers for the Bombay and Madras Councils at 8 and 20, and

Circulation,  
415 copies.

for the other provincial councils at 15 and 20. According to the existing law, the number of Additional Members in the Viceroy's Legislative Council should not be less than 6 nor more than 10. The Bill provides for an increase of 6 in the number of Members, the grant of the right of interpellation, and the introduction of the budget in the Legislative Council. The provisions of the Bill are good, so far as they go, but they do not go far enough. The measure is marked by two great defects. First, the increase proposed in the number of Members is very small—200 millions of men are to be represented by 16 Members, or, in other words, one Member will represent  $12\frac{1}{2}$  millions of the population: secondly, the Members being all Government nominees, will not enjoy the confidence of the people. They will naturally be averse to opposing any Government measure for fear of incurring the displeasure of Government and losing their membership. The right of interpellation is a very valuable one, but it can be of no practical utility unless there are independent Members to exercise it. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill will induce Parliament to sanction election in one shape or another. The debate in the House of Lords on the introduction of Lord Cross' Bill was very encouraging. The *Hindustán* refers to the opinions expressed by Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, Lord Kimberley and Lord Granville in favour of the elective system, and hopes that the representations of the Congress deputation to England will have the desired effect on the minds of the Members of Parliament.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, gives the substance of the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Cross' Indian Councils

The same.

Bill, and expresses great satisfaction that Lord Ripon, Lord Kimberley, Lord Northbrook and Lord Granville are in favour of election. Their lordships, with the exception of Lord Granville, have had some Indian experience, but neither Lord Cross nor Lord Salisbury can boast of such experience. Government is sure to introduce some kind of election if pressure is brought to bear on it in Parliament. It is time that the natives should make united efforts and strengthen the hands of their friends in England.



The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, observes that

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The same.

Mr. Hume is not justified in saying that all India disapproves of Lord Cross' Bill. The Congressists form but a small portion of the entire population. Both the Hindus and the Musalmáns are satisfied with the nomination system, and it is to be hoped that Government will not allow itself to be deceived by Mr. Hume's misrepresentations.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 11th March, ad-

Circulation,  
550 copies.

Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian  
Councils Bill.

verting to Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill, observes that Mr. Bradlaugh cannot be considered a statesman, simply because he is a Member of Parliament. Lord Lansdowne, who has seen the working of the representative system in Canada, is better qualified to judge whether that system is suited to this country or not than Mr. Bradlaugh. Lord Cross has naturally been induced to attach more weight to the opinion of Lord Lansdowne than to that of Lord Dufferin, who recommended the introduction of the elective system on a limited scale. Under these circumstances Mr. Bradlaugh cannot do better than to withdraw his Bill.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 12th March, observes

Circulation,  
550 copies.

Condemnation of the  
letter published by a Ben-  
gali mendicant in the  
*Morning Post*.

that a Bengali mendicant at Mirzapur has published a long letter in the *Morning Post*, in which he declares that widespread discontent exists in the country, and advises Government to grant the requests of the National Congress. It will be remembered that one or two years before the establishment of the Congress, an anonymous pamphlet under the name of the "Star in the East" was published. The pamphlet was full of similar threats and warnings. But such foolish writings have no effect on the minds of the people, who thoroughly appreciate the advantages of British rule and are loyal to the core. Government had better treat the writings with the contempt they deserve. If the writers were prosecuted, they would assume the rôle of martyrs, and the Congressists would raise a hue and cry.

for the other provincial councils at 15 and 20. According to the existing law, the number of Additional Members in the Viceroy's Legislative Council should not be less than 6 nor more than 10. The Bill provides for an increase of 6 in the number of Members, the grant of the right of interpellation, and the introduction of the budget in the Legislative Council. The provisions of the Bill are good, so far as they go, but they do not go far enough. The measure is marked by two great defects. First, the increase proposed in the number of Members is very small—200 millions of men are to be represented by 16 Members, or, in other words, one Member will represent  $12\frac{1}{2}$  millions of the population: secondly, the Members being all Government nominees, will not enjoy the confidence of the people. They will naturally be averse to opposing any Government measure for fear of incurring the displeasure of Government and losing their membership. The right of interpellation is a very valuable one, but it can be of no practical utility unless there are independent Members to exercise it. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill will induce Parliament to sanction election in one shape or another. The debate in the House of Lords on the introduction of Lord Cross' Bill was very encouraging. The *Hindustán* refers to the opinions expressed by Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, Lord Kimberley and Lord Granville in favour of the elective system, and hopes that the representations of the Congress deputation to England will have the desired effect on the minds of the Members of Parliament.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, gives the substance of the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Cross' Indian Councils

Bill, and expresses great satisfaction that Lord Ripon, Lord Kimberley, Lord Northbrook and Lord Granville are in favour of election. Their lordships, with the exception of Lord Granville, have had some Indian experience, but neither Lord Cross nor Lord Salisbury can boast of such experience. Government is sure to introduce some kind of election if pressure is brought to bear on it in Parliament. It is time that the natives should make united efforts and strengthen the hands of their friends in England.



The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, observes that

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The same.

Mr. Hume is not justified in saying that all India disapproves of Lord Cross' Bill. The Congressists form but a small portion of the entire population. Both the Hindus and the Musalmáns are satisfied with the nomination system, and it is to be hoped that Government will not allow itself to be deceived by Mr. Hume's misrepresentations.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 11th March, ad-

Circulation,  
550 copies.

Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian  
Councils Bill.

verting to Mr. Bradlaugh's Indian Councils Bill, observes that Mr. Bradlaugh cannot be considered a statesman, simply because he is a Member of Parliament. Lord Lansdowne, who has seen the working of the representative system in Canada, is better qualified to judge whether that system is suited to this country or not than Mr. Bradlaugh. Lord Cross has naturally been induced to attach more weight to the opinion of Lord Lansdowne than to that of Lord Dufferin, who recommended the introduction of the elective system on a limited scale. Under these circumstances Mr. Bradlaugh cannot do better than to withdraw his Bill.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 12th March, observes

Circulation,  
550 copies.

Condemnation of the  
letter published by a Ben-  
gali mendicant in the  
*Morning Post*.

that a Bengali mendicant at Mirzapur has published a long letter in the *Morning Post*, in which he declares that widespread discontent exists in the country, and advises Government to grant the requests of the National Congress. It will be remembered that one or two years before the establishment of the Congress, an anonymous pamphlet under the name of the "Star in the East" was published. The pamphlet was full of similar threats and warnings. But such foolish writings have no effect on the minds of the people, who thoroughly appreciate the advantages of British rule and are loyal to the core. Government had better treat the writings with the contempt they deserve. If the writers were prosecuted, they would assume the rôle of martyrs, and the Congressists would raise a hue and cry.

The same paper observes that natives cannot fully appreciate the blessings which they enjoy under the British Government until they compare it with other Governments. The British Government, which pursues a policy of justice and conciliation, rules over 250 millions of men with the aid of only 60,000 British soldiers. On the other hand, the French Government has to maintain a garrison of 50,000 French troops in Algiers, whose population does not exceed 3,500,000. The fact is that great dissatisfaction prevails among the Arabs in that country, as the French are forcibly turning them out of their lands and themselves occupying them. When any lands are required for public purposes in this country, Government never occupies them without paying suitable compensation to the owners.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálí kankar), of the 11th March, referring to the case of the European soldier who killed a Musalmán at Dum Dum, and was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Norris, observes that the decision was quite unexpected, as the British courts in this country are generally unable to dispense evenhanded justice in mixed cases. An appeal has been instituted against Mr. Justice Norris' sentence, and the Anglo-Indians in all parts of Bengal have raised a wild clamour and urged Government to acquit the soldier. The *Hindustán* is not opposed to the soldier's acquittal, and would even be glad if he were released. But unprejudiced Englishmen can judge how far race feeling has blinded the Anglo-Indians. Government is pressed by them to release the soldier in utter disregard of the circumstance that he killed an innocent man, and that his release would be an encouragement to other soldiers and would bring British justice into disrepute. It remains to be seen whether Government will remain firm or will yield to race feeling.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Álam-i-Taswir* (Cawnpore), of the 11th March, gives an Urdu translation of the strictures made in the last Provincial Administration Report on the native newspapers of these provinces, and

Comments on the opinion expressed by the Local Government regarding the native newspapers.



thanks the Lieutenant Governor for his remark, to the effect that the native newspapers of these provinces are, to a certain extent, exempt from the excesses which mark the newspapers of other provinces and that their tone is rather moderate. The *A'lam-i-Taswîr* concurs with His Honor in thinking that there is a tendency among the native newspapers of these provinces to assume an objectionable tone, and that they cannot guide Government in any way. Undoubtedly there are some newspapers which levy blackmail from respectable persons, as has been observed by His Honor. Notices are often given by respectable persons in newspapers, to the effect that they have repeatedly told certain editors not to send their journals to them, but that the editors still continue to do so. However, the number of the native newspapers, which are conducted by needy men and practice extortion is extremely small. His Honor has made a mistake in saying that the native newspapers are *generally* in the hands of needy men. No less than seventy-five per cent. of the native newspapers are owned by well-to-do persons, who are anxious to promote good feeling between Government and the people and to encourage social reform.

The Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, regrets to say that the members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board, as a rule, do not understand their duties and responsibilities, and think that their chief duty consists in readily supporting any proposals made by the Chairman. It is a matter of great satisfaction that some members have lately shown a desire to perform their duties conscientiously. The 26th of February, on which date a special meeting was held at the request of some members, will be a memorable day in the history of Municipal administration of Cawnpore. No such meeting had ever been held before at that place. Indeed, a majority of the members were not even aware that they could call a special meeting. The proceedings of the special meeting of the 26th February were conducted in a very satisfactory manner, and the Chairman expressed his satisfaction at them. As the Municipal elections take place on the 14th March, some public-spirited gentlemen have

Circulation,  
300 copies.



begun to deliver lectures with a view to explain the principles of Municipal administration and the duties and responsibilities of the members and voters, and to point out what kind of men should be elected members. Three or four such lectures have already been delivered. On the other hand, the officials, too, are up and doing. An official sent for two pleaders and asked them to sign the nomination roll of Mr. J. M. Wright, the Joint Magistrate. Of course the pleaders signed the roll in order to avoid incurring his displeasure. Are Government officials exempt from the operation of the orders issued by the Local Government in connection with the elections at Benares? It remains to be seen what undue pressure will be brought to bear on the voters at the time of election. The district officers are making efforts to secure the re-election of Babu Mahendra Náth Gangoli, Assistant Surgeon, who is not popular with the people, as a Municipal Commissioner, owing to his subserviency.

Circulation,  
415 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 13th March, observes that seventeen Hindus have sued Mr. Beadon and ten Musalmáns for the recovery of damages, amounting to a lakh rupees, on account of the demolition of the Durbhanga temple. It is difficult to foretell the result of the suit, but there is good reason to think that Mr. Beadon will not escape scot-free. Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Pitambar Chatarji are entitled to the special gratitude of the people; the former for ordering a thorough inquiry into the case, and the latter for his able address to the court. His address shows that Mr. Pitambar Chatarji is not much inferior to Mr. W. C. Bonnerji in ability.

Circulation,  
400 copies

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 10th March, advertizing to the Lieutenant-Governor's late Bándá tour, observes that His Honor paid a visit to the exhibition held at Bándá, and was engaged in sport at Kalyanpur. He had interviews with native princes and landlords, but the poorer classes had no access to him. Sir Auckland Colvin should have made himself freely accessible to the people and asked



them if they had any grievances. The official tours, as at present conducted, only add to the miseries of the people.

The same paper complains that in the Banda district, particularly in the Mau tahsíl, serious riots are committed by large crowds of men armed with thick sticks, and that the tahsildár and the police officials quietly watch the riots as indifferent spectators, and sometimes even secretly foment them. Riots have lately occurred at Khudgaon and Kataia, and the offenders are pending trial.

The alleged occurrence of riots in the Banda district.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, with reference to the approaching revision of Settlement in Oudh, regrets to notice that the rentroll of a village in the Hardoi district has been found to have been understated by Rs. 2,000. Sir Auckland Colvin is inclined to deal leniently with the landlords, but unfortunate incidents like the one above referred to are calculated to rouse the suspicions of Government, and in that case the honest landlords would suffer with the dishonest ones. The other Deputy Commissioners should follow the example of Colonel Pitcher and warn the landlords to check and correct their rentrolls by a certain date. They should be distinctly told that if any landlord's rentrolls are found incorrect after that date, he will be prosecuted. Colonel Pitcher's notice has had a good effect, and the landlords are busy correcting their rentrolls. It is highly desirable that Government should have no suspicions and the province may be saved the trouble and expense usually attending Settlement operations.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 15th March, referring to the rumour that the copyists attached to the courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in each district will be transferred to the Judge's court, and that copies of all records will be granted by the Judge's court, considers the proposal open to several objections. The records of a case pending before a Munsif or a Subordinate Judge will have to be sent to the Judge's court every time an application is made for the copy of a

The grant of copies of civil court records.

Circulation  
400 copies.



document, and the file will have to be carefully examined on each such occasion by the officials in the two courts. There will necessarily be delay in the grant of copies under the new arrangement, and consequently the parties will often try to obtain copies by unfair means, or the vakils will themselves make brief abstracts with pencil. The result will be that the income from copying fees will fall off.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for February, complains

The alleged need for rules of procedure for courts of justice.

that those officers who have to do criminal, revenue and other work, chiefly devote their attention to criminal

cases, because they are afraid that if there were any delay in the decision of such cases, the High Court would report them to the Local Government. The rent cases are postponed by them from day to day, to the great inconvenience of landlords and tenants. Sometimes when they desire to clear their arrears, they take up every kind of work at the same time, freely availing themselves of the assistance of their subordinates. On such occasions their courts resemble more a market-place than a court of justice. In order to put a stop to such an unsatisfactory state of things, Government had better frame rules of procedure for the courts.

The same paper complains that Government officials in

The alleged ill-treatment of respectable persons by the district officials.

districts are generally anxious to dishonour and ruin persons of rank and position. Sometimes when an official, on

his transfer from one district to another, pays a visit to the central jail in the latter district, and finds no respectable and well-to-do men among the convicts, he expresses surprise and regret at the circumstance. As soon as a complaint is filed before a court against a respectable person, the court issues a summons or warrant against him, even if the complainant is a man of straw and has made the complaint at the secret instigation of an enemy of the accused. But no prosecution can be instituted against a Government servant, even if he be only a tahsildár or a Deputy Collector, without the permission of the Local Government. Steps should be taken by



Government with a view to protect noblemen and gentlemen from such ill-treatment at the hands of the district authorities.

The same paper complains that native Magistrates, as a rule, consider it their duty to punish every man who has the misfortune to be sent before them for trial, even if he be innocent. They think that if they convict and punish a large number of persons, Government will consider them to be able men and will give them promotion. If no other charge can be brought home to an accused person, he is convicted and fined under section 352 of the Penal Code. It is not difficult to understand how far the people can be happy and prosperous when the native Magistrates are actuated by such ideas.

The same paper complains that, on the one hand, the people are being deprived of their property by thieves and robbers, and that, on other, they have to supply food and give bribes to the police who make inquiries into the cases of theft and robbery. The police officials receive good salaries but do not perform their duties properly. Some of them are fond of ease and luxury, and their expenses considerably exceed their salaries. It is almost needless to say that they make good the deficiency by levying blackmail from the people or by sharing with thieves and robbers their ill-gotten gains. One of the principal causes of the prevalence of theft and robbery is that the number of watchmen is comparatively small and that their pay is only Rs. 3 a month, out of which they have to pay the price of their uniform and to give presents to their superior officers and have thus only Rs. 2 left for themselves. The number of watchmen should be largely increased in order that each watchman may have to look after only 25 houses instead of 100; and they should be distinctly told that if a theft is committed, the watchman in whose circle the theft occurs will be dealt with as a thief.

The same paper observes that it would seem that a village chaukidár in the Allahabad district desired to press a man into his service. The man did not agree. The chaukidár then used force and in the scuffle which

†Case of a man charged by a village chaukidár under section 353 of the Penal Code, Allahabad.



ensued the sleeve of his coat was slightly torn. The police have accused the man of an offence under section 353 of the Penal Code, and the case is pending before Sardár Ganpat Rai, Deputy Collector. No Government servant should carry on any trade or profession. But the village chaukidárs generally carry on the callings of a cultivator, a shepherd and a money-lender. Are they considered Government servants simply in order that they may be able to press people into their service?

The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th February, received A. J. Lawrence, Esq., on the 17th March, referring to the Commissioner of Meerut. Civil Service dinner held at Lucknow on the 7th February, observes that Mr. Lawrence, being the father of the Civil Service in these provinces, presided on the occasion, and referred to Sir William Muir and other Civilians who have been and are the ornaments of the Civil Service, but he himself does not possess even a fraction of Sir William Muir's goodness and popularity. He is a man of ill temper and has always made a free use of kicks and blows. His entrance to the Civil Service was a great mistake. He should have entered the Military Service. He always talks with natives in a loud tone of voice with a view to overawe them. During his interview with a well-to-do native of the Meerut Division, whose permanent income is equal to the pay of a Lieutenant-Governor, he drew the attention of the gentleman to a thick stick shod with iron placed in a corner of his room, and told him that the native princes used to get criminals beaten with such sticks; that he had many such sticks; and that if he had the gentleman beaten with the stick, the latter would be killed. The gentleman was of course quite astonished and frightened. It is not difficult to understand how far such kind of talk befits a Civilian, especially one who holds a high position like Mr. Lawrence. Sir Ackland Colvin, who is the head of the Local Government, and is famous for his ability and politeness, was the proper man to preside at the dinner.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, asks the Government of these provinces to follow the example of the Panjáb Government and to take steps with a view to check the use of *madak* and *chandu*, and

The discouragement of  
opium-smoking in the  
Panjáb.



observes that in no other place are these vile drugs so largely used as at Lucknow.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 15th March, gives a brief account of the laying of the foundation stone of the Colvin Institute by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th idem, publishing *in extenso* the address presented by the Oudh Talukdárs on the occasion, and His Honor's reply to it; and expresses satisfaction that they have succeeded in giving effect to their scheme regarding the provision of education for their sons.

Circulation,  
550 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 14th March, publishes a letter received from a talukdár who congratulates the Talukdárs of Oudh and Sir Auckland Colvin on the laying of the foundation stone of the Colvin Institute, and observes that he will be doubly glad when he sees education spreading among the sons of the talukdárs. It is necessary for the success of the institution that suitable provision be made for its expenses. It has been proposed that the maximum rate of schooling fee should be fixed at Rs. 20 a month, and that any deficiency in the income of the institute should be made good by grants from the funds of the Canning College and the Anjuman. This is as it should be. The talukdárs should be thankful to Sir Auckland Colvin for providing means of education for them.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 10th March, is glad to notice that Government has empowered the Collector of Sháhjahánpur to grant remissions and suspensions of revenue to those landholders in the district who deserve such indulgence, owing to the severe damage done to crops by hail, and observes that Government deserves high praise for this act of generosity.

The grant of remissions and suspensions of revenue in the Sháhjahánpur district.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Álam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 11th March, observes that some newspapers have supported Mr. Hutchins' Bill and have declared that the supply of three copies of a book to

Bill for the amendment of Act XXV of 1867.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

Government free of charge should not press heavily on the publisher or author, as he already presents a number of copies to his friends. But the publishers or authors present copies to their friends in return for favours received or expected in future; but they can expect no such favours from Government. If some publishers have been found to have taken from Government more than the ordinary price of their books, the provisions of section 10 of Act XXV of 1867 should be altered by all means, with a view to prevent the occurrence of such a thing in future. The section should provide that Government will pay for the books at such rates as it deems proper with reference to the cost of paper and printing. Mr. Hutchins is as much justified in requiring publishers to supply copies of their books to Government free of charge, on account of some publishers having taken more than the ordinary price from Government, as a Doctor would be in recommending the head of a patient, who suffers from scrofula, to be cut off.

#### EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
76 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 10th March, argues that one of the greatest benefits which the British Government has bestowed on this country is the encouragement of the spread of education among all classes of the people, but regrets to notice that a steady increase has been made in the rates of school fees of late. The increase in the fees has given a rude shock to the cause of education, and there has been a large falling off in the number of students. It is believed that in 1887-88 the total number of boys in the primary schools in these provinces was 155,761, and in the secondary schools 28,219, and that the figures for the year 1888-89 are 139,122 and 24,261 respectively. The decrease in the number of scholars was attended with a reduction of Rs. 68,000 in the public expenditure. The *Almora Akhbār* does not mean that Government should bear the entire cost of public instruction, but that Government should see that the increase in the rates of fees does not tend to exclude the children of the poorer classes from schools. The students



had better be charged fees according to the income of their parents, the sons of the poor, who cannot afford to pay any fees, being altogether exempted from such payment.

#### POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Suggestion regarding the introduction of pie post-cards.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 10th March, urges that Government should introduce new post-cards the price of which should not exceed one pie, though they may be much smaller in size than the quarter-anna post-cards at present in use. The introduction of pie post-cards would be a great boon to the poorer classes, and would also increase the postal revenues.

Circulation,  
76 copies.

The alleged misdeliveries of letters at Moradabad.

The *Tazib* (Moradabad), of the 5th March, complains that a letter which was clearly addressed to the editor was misdelivered by the post-office to his namesake, Haji Muzaffar Ali Khán, who lives in another part of the town. The Haji, without taking the trouble to read the address, opened the letter and sent it to the editor after a week. Such misdeliveries of letters frequently occur. The postal authorities should warn the sorting clerks to be more careful.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The supply of clothing to natives employed on the Oudh and Rohilkhand line.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, complains that the natives employed on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway are treated with great severity. Eighteen rupees were deducted from their salaries on account of the winter clothing supplied to them. Each of them could privately get such a suit of clothing made at half the price. A similar deduction will shortly be made from their pay on account of summer clothing. The Europeans and Eurasians get their uniform free of charge. If any native raises the least objection, he is threatened with dismissal. The arrangements for the supply of clothing have naturally created great dissatisfaction among the native officials, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 a month. The deduction of half their pay for two or three months must press heavily on them. If they receive unlawful gratifications under such circumstances, they are not much to blame.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that no arrangements have been made for the supply of water to native passengers on the Jhānsi-Manikpur line, and asks the railway authorities to give their immediate attention to the matter, as the hot weather has set in.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 10th March, complains that a night burglary was lately committed at the shop of Hanuman Prasad, cloth merchant, in the Allahabad city. The thieves carried away as much property as they could, and afterwards set fire to the shop. On the 3rd March another case of night burglary occurred at the house of one Lalau in Khurdabad, who lost Rs. 6,000 cash and Rs. 1,000 worth of jewellery. What are the police about? Crowds of bad characters are to be found sauntering freely about the streets.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th March, is glad to state that a public association, called the Mahājani Sabha, consisting of the leading men of every trade and profession, has been established at Jhānsi, with a view to represent the local wants and grievances to the proper authorities. The formation of the association is chiefly due to the misbehaviour of native soldiers towards women. The soldiers used to sing obscene songs and even to commit indecent assaults on respectable women in the public streets and thoroughfares. The principal residents of the town, being anxious to put a stop to the evil, established the Sabha and brought the misconduct of the soldiers to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, who reported the matter to the military authorities. Soldiers have been strictly forbidden by the military officers to sing obscene songs or to misbehave themselves in other ways.



# LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

( 164 )

| No. | NAME.                      | LOCALITY.   | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.    | DATE OF PAPER.  | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                           |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Agra Akhbār                | Agra        | Urdu          | Weekly                        | Tajammul Husain...    | 1889-90.        | 1890.            | 240 copies.                                            |
| 2   | Agra Punch                 | "           | "             | "                             | Amir Khān             | Mar. 7th        | Mar. 17th        | 200 "                                                  |
| 3   | Akbar-ul-Akhdār            | Jaunpur     | "             | Bi-monthly                    | Badiru-l-Haq          | " 12th          | " 14th           | 52 "                                                   |
| 4   | Akhdār-i-Alam              | Meerut      | "             | Weekly                        | Muqarrab Husain Khan. | Dec. 31st       | " 11th           | 63 "                                                   |
| 5   | Alam-i-Taswir              | Cawnpore    | "             | "                             | Rahmatu-l-lah         | Mar. 11th       | " 16th           | 250 "                                                  |
| 6   | Aligarh Institute Gazette. | Aligarh     | Urdu-English. | Bi-weekly                     | Alimu-l-lah           | " "             | " "              | 493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government.) |
| 7   | Almora Akhdār.             | Almora      | Hindi         | Weekly                        | Sadā Nand             | 10th            | 14th             | 76 copies.                                             |
| 8   | Anjuman-i-Hind             | Lucknow     | Urdu          | "                             | Kishan Lal            | " 8th           | " 12th           | 164 "                                                  |
| 9   | Azād                       | "           | "             | "                             | Ahmad Ali             | " 14th          | " 15th           | 240 "                                                  |
| 10  | Bhārat Jivan               | Benares     | Hindi         | "                             | Rām Krishn Varmā,     | " 10th          | " 13th           | 1,400 "                                                |
| 11  | Colonel                    | Moradabad   | Urdu          | "                             | Banwāri Lal           | " 8th           | " "              | ...                                                    |
| 12  | Colvin Gazette             | Unao        | "             | Bi-monthly                    | Mahmud-ul-Hasan       | " 15th          | " 16th           | 140 copies.                                            |
| 13  | Dahdaba-i-Qaisari          | Lucknow     | "             | Weekly                        | Tilākūr Prāsād        | " "             | " 17th           | 300 "                                                  |
| 14  | Dahdaba-i-Sikandari.       | Rāmpur      | "             | "                             | Muhammad Husain,      | " 10th          | " 12th           | 468 "                                                  |
| 15  | Dabir-i-Hind               | Agra        | "             | Tri-monthly,                  | Amīnu-l-dīn           | " "             | " 13th           | 82 "                                                   |
| 16  | Fitnah                     | Gorakhpur   | "             | Weekly                        | Nizām Ahmad           | " 8th           | " 12th           | 550 "                                                  |
| 17  | Hālat-i-Hind               | Allahabad   | "             | Monthly                       | Beni Prāsād           | For February    | " 7th            | 300 "                                                  |
| 18  | Hilāl                      | Moradabad   | "             | Weekly                        | Ilāhī Bakhsh          | Mar. 12th       | " 15th           | 125 "                                                  |
| 19  | Hindustān                  | Kālakankar. | Hindi         | Daily                         | Gur Datt Sukla        | " 11th to 16th, | " 12th to 17th,  | 415 "                                                  |

*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                    | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.            | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.             | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                                           |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20  | <i>Hindustáni</i>        | Lucknow   | Urdu                 | Weekly                               | Ganga Prasad Varmá,            | 1890.          | 1890.            | 300 copies.                                                            |
| 21  | <i>Jalwa-i-Ezadí</i>     | Meerut    | "                    | "                                    | Muhammad Khalíl...             | Mar.           | 11th             | 125 "                                                                  |
| 22  | <i>Kanauj Punch</i>      | Kanauj    | "                    | Bi-monthly                           | Baggú Khán                     | "              | 14th             | 250 "                                                                  |
| 23  | <i>Kárnámah</i>          | Lucknow   | "                    | Weekly                               | Muhammad Yáqúb,                | "              | 17th             | 250 "                                                                  |
| 24  | <i>Káshí Pattriká</i>    | Beuares   | Hindi-Urdu           | "                                    | Lakshmi Shankar<br>Misra, M.A. | "              | 12th             | 250 "                                                                  |
|     |                          |           |                      |                                      |                                |                | 17th             | 500 copies (in-<br>cluding 342<br>copies taken<br>by Govern-<br>ment.) |
| 25  | <i>Káyasth Reformer.</i> | Bareilly  | Urdu                 | "                                    | Thákur Prasad                  | "              | "                | 350 copies.                                                            |
| 26  | <i>Káyasth Upkarak</i>   | Benares   | "                    | "                                    | Naráyan Prasad                 | "              | 14th             | 300 "                                                                  |
| 27  | <i>Khurshid-i-Afáq</i>   | Pilibhit  | "                    | "                                    | Mazhar Ahsan Khán,             | "              | "                | 200 "                                                                  |
| 28  | <i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>   | Lucknow   | "                    | "                                    | Ghulám Muhammad,               | "              | 13th             | 115 "                                                                  |
| 29  | <i>Matla-i-Núr</i>       | Cawnpore  | "                    | "                                    | Gaurí Shankar                  | "              | 11th             | 50 "                                                                   |
| 30  | <i>Mihr-i-Nimroz</i>     | Bijnor    | "                    | "                                    | Karim-ul-lan                   | "              | 17th             | 370 "                                                                  |
| 31  | <i>Mufid-i-Am</i>        | Agra      | "                    | Tri-monthly,                         | Ahmad Khán                     | "              | 15th             | 100 "                                                                  |
| 32  | <i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>     | Moradabad | "                    | Weekly                               | Anjad Alí                      | "              | 14th             | 250 "                                                                  |
| 33  | <i>Najmu-l-Akhhár</i>    | Etáwah    | "                    | "                                    | Búhu-l-lah Khán                | "              | 13th             | 175 "                                                                  |
| 34  | <i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>      | Jaunpur   | "                    | "                                    | Muhammad Muhsin,               | "              | 11th             | 87 "                                                                   |
| 35  | <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>      | Agra      | "                    | "                                    | Jamná Dás Biswás,              | "              | 17th             | 400 "                                                                  |
| 36  | <i>Násim-i-Hind</i>      | Fatehpur  | "                    | "                                    | Shiva Naráyan Lal              | Feb.           | 15th             | 50 "                                                                   |
| 37  | <i>Násir-i-Hind</i>      | Agra      | "                    | "                                    | Muhammad Alí                   | Mar.           | 13th             | 80 "                                                                   |
| 38  | <i>Nazm Akhhár</i>       | Lucknow   | "                    | Bi-monthly                           | Dwarká Prasad                  | "              | 12th             | 200 "                                                                  |
| 39  | <i>Nyáya Sudhá</i>       | Harda     | Maráthí-<br>English. | Weekly                               | Wásudeva Bháskar,              | "              | 16th             | 400 "                                                                  |



| 40 | Oudh Akhbār             | ... Lucknow   | ... Urdu       | ... Daily  | ... Sheo Prasād      | ... 11th to 15th, | ... 12th to 15th, | 550 copies (in-<br>cluding 94<br>copies taken<br>by Govern-<br>ment). |
|----|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 41 | Oudh Punch              | ...           | ...            | Weekly     | Sajjād Husain        | Feb.              | 12th              | 450 copies.                                                           |
| 42 | Prayāg Samāchār         | ... Allahabad | ... Hindi      | ...        | Dewaki Nandan        | Mar.              | 11th              | 400 "                                                                 |
| 43 | Public Service Gazette, | ... Mirzapur  | ... Urdu       | ...        | Muhammad Amīr        | "                 | 15th              | ...                                                                   |
| 44 | Rafiu-l-Akhdār          | ... Benares   | ...            | ...        | Ghulām Husain        | "                 | 14th              | 250 "                                                                 |
| 45 | Rahbar                  | ... Moradabad | ...            | ...        | Partāb Kishun        | "                 | "                 | 100 "                                                                 |
| 46 | Riazul-Akhdār           | ... Gorakhpur | ...            | ...        | Nizam Ahmad          | "                 | 12th              | 325 "                                                                 |
| 47 | Sajjan Kirti Sudhākār   | ... Udaipur   | ... Hindi      | ...        | Banshī Dhar          | "                 | 15th              | 108 "                                                                 |
| 48 | Sanātan Dharm Pattrā    | ... Bareilly  | ... Hindi-Urdu | Bi-monthly | Nārāyan Dās          | "                 | 17th              | 250 "                                                                 |
| 49 | Sitāra-i-Hind           | ... Moradabad | ... Urdu       | Weekly     | Banwārī Lāl          | "                 | 15th              | 125 "                                                                 |
| 50 | Subodh Sindhu           | ... Khandwa   | ... Marāṭhi    | ...        | Lakshman Anant       | "                 | "                 | 248 "                                                                 |
| 51 | Tahzīb                  | ... Moradabad | ... Hindi.     | ...        | Prayāgi.             | "                 | "                 | "                                                                     |
| 52 | Tamannātī               | ... Lucknow   | ... Urdu       | ...        | Muzaffar Alī Khān... | 5th & 12th        | 12th & 16th,      | 100 "                                                                 |
| 53 | Tūtī-i-Hind             | ... Meerut    | ...            | ...        | Pūran Chand          | 8th               | 12th              | 125 "                                                                 |
|    |                         |               |                |            | Sajjād Husain        | Feb. 16th         | 17th              | 310 "                                                                 |

LUCKNOW :

The 21st March, 1890.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

Govt. Press, N.-W. P. &amp; O.—Sec. D.—50—26-3-90.

( 51 )

1911 12 22

1911 12 23

1911 12 24

1911 12 25

1911 12 26

1911 12 27

1911 12 28

1911 12 29